

# A harmonic Lanczos bidiagonalization method for computing interior singular triplets of large matrices

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**Abstract** This paper proposes a harmonic Lanczos bidiagonalization method for computing some interior singular triplets of large matrices. It is shown that the approximate singular triplets are convergent if a certain Rayleigh quotient matrix is uniformly bounded and the approximate singular values are well separated. Combining with the implicit restarting technique, we develop an implicitly restarted harmonic Lanczos bidiagonalization algorithm and suggest a selection strategy of shifts. Numerical experiments show that one can use this algorithm to compute interior singular triplets efficiently.

**Keywords** Singular triplets · Lanczos bidiagonalization process · Harmonic Lanczos bidiagonalization method · Implicit restarting technique · Harmonic shifts

**Mathematics Subject Classification (2000)** 65F15 · 15A18

## 1 Introduction

The singular value decomposition (SVD) of a matrix  $A \in R^{M \times N}$ ,  $M \geq N$  is given by

$$A = U \Sigma V^T, \quad (1)$$

where  $\Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_N)$ ,  $U = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_M)$  and  $V = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N)$  are orthogonal matrices of order  $M$  and  $N$  respectively.  $(\sigma_i, u_i, v_i)$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ , are called the singular triplets of  $A$ .

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Consider the  $(M + N) \times (M + N)$  augmented matrix

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ A^T & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

Then, the eigenvalues of  $\tilde{A}$  are  $\pm\sigma_1, \pm\sigma_2, \dots, \pm\sigma_N$  and  $M - N$  zeros. The eigenvectors associated with  $\sigma_i$  and  $-\sigma_i$  are  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} u_i^T \\ v_i^T \end{pmatrix}^T$  and  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} u_i^T \\ -v_i^T \end{pmatrix}^T$  respectively. Therefore, the SVD problems are equivalent to the eigenproblems of augmented matrices.

The SVD methods are widely used in determination of numerical rank, determination of spectral condition number, least square problems, regression analysis, image processing, signal processing, pattern recognition, information retrieval, and so on.

At present, computation of largest or smallest singular triplets of large matrices has been well studied, Lanczos bidiagonalization method and its variants are the most popular methods. In 1981, Golub et al. [5] firstly designed a block Lanczos bidiagonalization method to compute some largest singular triplets. Larsen [16] discussed the re-orthogonalization of the Lanczos bidiagonalization process. Jia and Niu [13] proposed a refined Lanczos bidiagonalization method to compute some largest and smallest singular triplets. Kokiopoulou et al. [15] used the harmonic projection technique to compute the smallest singular values. Baglama and Reichel [2, 3] used Ritz values and harmonic Ritz values to approximate the largest and smallest singular values respectively. Hernandez et al. [7] provided a parallel implementation of the Lanczos bidiagonalization method. Stoll [22] developed a Krylov-schur approach to partial SVD. Recently, Jia and Niu [14] proposed a refined harmonic Lanczos bidiagonalization method to compute some smallest singular triplets. All of above methods compute the Lanczos bidiagonalization process, build two  $m$ -dimensional Krylov subspaces, then extract approximate singular triplets from these two subspace by different ways. Hochstenbach [8, 9] also give the Jacobi-Davidson type algorithms for SVD problems.

Due to the storage requirement and the computational cost, all the projection methods must be restarted. The implicit restarting technique [21] proposed by Sorensen is the most powerful tool and is widely used in many projection methods. The success of this technique heavily depends on the selection of the shifts, see [10, 21]. For eigenvalue problems, Sorensen [21] used the unwanted Ritz values as the shifts to restart Arnoldi method, and Morgan [19] used the unwanted harmonic Ritz values as the shifts to restart harmonic Arnoldi method. Jia [10, 11] used the refined shifts and refined harmonic shifts obtained by the information of the refined Ritz vectors and refined harmonic vectors to restart refined Arnoldi method and refined harmonic Arnoldi method, respectively. For SVD problems, Kokiopoulou et al. [15] used the unwanted harmonic Ritz values as the shifts. Baglama and Reichel [2, 3] explicitly augmented the Lanczos bidiagonalization method with certain Ritz vectors or harmonic Ritz vectors. Jia and Niu [13, 14] gave an refined (harmonic) shift strategy within the implicitly restarted refined (harmonic) Lanczos bidiagonalization method.

In this paper, we are concerned with the computation of interior singular triplets. For a given target  $\tau$ , we want to compute some singular triplets nearest  $\tau$ . So, we sort the singular triplets by

$$|\sigma_1 - \tau| \leq |\sigma_2 - \tau| \leq \dots \leq |\sigma_N - \tau|. \quad (3)$$

We must emphasize that, in this paper,  $\sigma_1$  is the singular value nearest  $\tau$  rather than the smallest singular value, meanwhile,  $\sigma_N$  is the singular value farthest from  $\tau$  rather than the largest singular value.

Since the largest eigenvalues of  $(\tilde{A} - \tau I)^{-1}$  are the eigenvalues of  $\tilde{A}$  closest to  $\tau$ , and the SVD problem of  $A$  is equivalent to the eigenproblem of  $\tilde{A}$ , we can use shift-invert technique on  $\tilde{A} - \tau I$  to compute the interior singular triplets, such as shift-and-invert Arnoldi method (svds). In this paper, we assume that  $M$  and  $N$  are large and that  $A$  can not be factorized. The shift-and-invert technique need the factorization of  $\tilde{A} - \tau I$ . Since  $M$  and  $N$  are large,  $M + N$ , the dimension of  $\tilde{A} - \tau I$ , is larger. We can not do any factorizations on  $\tilde{A} - \tau I$ . Therefore, the shift-and-invert technique is not suitable for interior SVD problems.

Another approach for computing interior singular triplets is the harmonic projection method. The harmonic projection method has been widely used to compute interior eigenpairs, see [18, 19], and has been adopted to combine with Lanczos bidiagonalization methods to compute smallest singular triplets [2, 3, 15, 13]. However, if we use the harmonic projection method explicitly on  $\tilde{A} - \tau I$ , the scale of the problem is increased and this leads to the increasing computational cost. Further, we ignore the special structure of  $\tilde{A}$  or  $\tilde{A} - \tau I$ , and the projected matrix and the updated process of implicit restarting may lose this structure. Therefore, we must use the harmonic projection method implicitly. Until now, no literature has been appeared to compute interior singular triplets by the harmonic projection method implicitly.

In this paper, we propose a harmonic Lanczos bidiagonalization method for computing interior singular triplets by combining the harmonic projection technique with the Lanczos bidiagonalization process. We analyze the convergence behavior, show that the harmonic Ritz approximations converge to the desired interior singular triplets if some Rayleigh quotient matrix is uniformly bounded and the harmonic Ritz values are well separated. Then, based on Morgan's harmonic shift strategy [19] for computing interior eigenvalues, we give a selection of the shifts within the framework of the implicitly restarted harmonic Lanczos bidiagonalization methods. Further, we report some numerical experiments of computation of interior singular triplets. It appears that the algorithm we proposed is suitable for computing the interior singular triplets of large matrices.

Throughout this paper, denote by  $\|\cdot\|$  the spectral norm of a matrix and the vector 2-norm, by  $\mathcal{K}_m(C, v_1) = \text{span}\{v_1, Cv_1, \dots, C^{m-1}v_1\}$  the  $m$ -dimensional Krylov subspace generated by the matrix  $C$  and the starting vector  $v_1$ , by superscript  $'^T'$  the transpose of matrix or vector, by  $e_m$  the  $m$ -th coordinate vector of dimension  $m$ .

## 2 Harmonic Lanczos bidiagonalization method

### 2.1 Lanczos bidiagonalization process

Golub et al. [5] proposed a Lanczos bidiagonalization method to compute the largest singular triplets of  $A$ . This method is equivalent to the symmetric Lanczos method on  $\tilde{A}$  with a special initial vector. It is based on the Lanczos bidiagonalization process, which is shown in matrix form as follows:

$$AQ_m = P_mB_m, \quad (4)$$

$$A^T P_m = Q_mB_m^T + \beta_m q_{m+1} e_m^T, \quad (5)$$

where

$$B_m = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & & \\ & \alpha_2 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \beta_{m-1} \\ & & & \alpha_m \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

is an upper bidiagonal matrix,  $Q_m = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m)$  and  $P_m = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m)$  span the Krylov subspaces  $\mathcal{K}_m(A^T A, q_1)$  and  $\mathcal{K}_m(AA^T, p_1)$ , respectively.

In finite precision arithmetic, the columns of  $P_m$  and  $Q_m$  may lose the orthogonality rapidly and must be reorthogonalized. From the analysis of Simon and Zha [20], we know that only the columns of one of the matrices  $P_m$  and  $Q_m$  need to be reorthogonalized. When  $M \gg N$ , Reorthogonalization on  $Q_m$  only can reduce the computational cost considerably. So we only perform reorthogonalization on  $Q_m$ .

## 2.2 Harmonic Lanczos bidiagonalization method

Given the subspace

$$\mathcal{E} = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} P_m & 0 \\ 0 & Q_m \end{pmatrix} \right\}. \quad (7)$$

Making use of the harmonic projection principle, we compute some approximate eigenpairs  $(\theta_i, \tilde{\varphi}_i)$  of  $\tilde{A}$  nearest  $\tau$  by requiring

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\varphi}_i \in \mathcal{E}, \\ (\tilde{A} - \theta_i I) \tilde{\varphi}_i \perp (\tilde{A} - \tau I) \mathcal{E}. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

From (4) and (5), (8) can be rewritten as the following generalized eigenproblem:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\tau I & B_m \\ B_m^T & -\tau I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\theta_i - \tau} \begin{pmatrix} \tau^2 I + B_m B_m^T + \beta_m e_m e_m^T & -2\tau B_m \\ -2\tau B_m^T & \tau^2 I + B_m^T B_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \end{pmatrix}. \quad (9)$$

Assume that  $\theta_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, k+l$ , which are sorted by

$$|\theta_1 - \tau| \leq |\theta_2 - \tau| \leq \dots \leq |\theta_{k+l} - \tau|$$

and  $\theta_i < 0, i = k+l+1, k+l+2, \dots, 2m$ . We can use  $\theta_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$  and  $\tilde{\varphi}_i = \begin{pmatrix} P_m x_i \\ Q_m y_i \end{pmatrix}$  as the approximation of the desired eigenpair of  $\tilde{A}$ . Because of the relation between the singular triplets of  $A$  and the eigenpairs of  $\tilde{A}$ , we use  $\theta_i, \tilde{u}_i = P_m x_i / \|x_i\| = P_m \tilde{x}_i, \tilde{v}_i = Q_m y_i / \|y_i\| = Q_m \tilde{y}_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$  as the approximate singular triplets of  $A$  nearest  $\tau$ . Here we call  $\theta_i, \tilde{u}_i, \tilde{v}_i$  the harmonic Ritz value, the left and right harmonic Ritz vector, respectively.

From (4) and (5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\tilde{v}_i - \theta_i \tilde{u}_i\| &= \|B_m \tilde{y}_i - \theta_i \tilde{x}_i\|, \\ \|A\tilde{v}_i - \theta_i \tilde{u}_i\| &= \sqrt{\|B_m^T \tilde{x}_i - \theta_i \tilde{y}_i\|^2 + \beta_m^2 |e_m^T \tilde{x}_i|^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if

$$\sqrt{\|B_m \tilde{y}_i - \theta_i \tilde{x}_i\|^2 + \|B_m^T \tilde{x}_i - \theta_i \tilde{y}_i\|^2 + \beta_m^2 |e_m^T \tilde{x}_i|^2} < \text{tol}, \quad (10)$$

where  $\text{tol}$  is a prescribed tolerance, then the method is known as convergent. So we need not form  $\tilde{u}_i$  and  $\tilde{v}_i$  explicitly before convergence.

### 2.3 Convergence analysis

Set

$$\tilde{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -\tau I & B_m \\ B_m^T & -\tau I \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\tilde{C} = \begin{pmatrix} \tau^2 I + B_m B_m^T + \beta_m e_m e_m^T & -2\tau B_m \\ -2\tau B_m^T & \tau^2 I + B_m^T B_m \end{pmatrix},$$

then  $\theta_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 2m$  are the eigenvalues of  $\tilde{B}^{-1}\tilde{C}$ . The matrix  $\tilde{B}$  is called the Rayleigh quotient matrix of  $\tilde{A}$  with respect to the subspace  $\mathcal{E}$  and the target  $\tau$ .

The following results are direct from Theorem 2.1, Corollary 2.2 and Theorem 3.2 of [12].

**Theorem 1** Assume that  $(\sigma, u, v)$  is a singular triplet of  $A$ , define that  $\epsilon = \sin \angle \left( \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}, \mathcal{E} \right)$  is the distance between the vector  $\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$  and the subspace  $\mathcal{E}$ . Then there exists a perturbation matrix  $F$  such that  $\sigma$  is an exact eigenvalue of  $\tilde{B}^{-1}\tilde{C} + F$ , where

$$\|F\| \leq \frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}} \|\tilde{B}^{-1}\| (\sigma \|A\| + \|A\|^2). \quad (11)$$

Furthermore, there exists an eigenvalue of  $\tilde{B}^{-1}\tilde{C}$  satisfying

$$|\theta - \sigma| \leq (2\|A\| + \|F\|)\|F\|. \quad (12)$$

Theorem 1 shows that if  $\epsilon$  tends to zero and if  $\|\tilde{B}^{-1}\|$  is uniformly bounded, then there exists one harmonic Ritz value  $\theta$  converging to the desired singular value  $\sigma$ .

However, from the interlacing theorem of eigenvalues [6], since

$$\tilde{B} = \begin{pmatrix} P_m & 0 \\ 0 & Q_m \end{pmatrix}^T (\tilde{A} - \tau I) \begin{pmatrix} P_m & 0 \\ 0 & Q_m \end{pmatrix},$$

we have that the eigenvalues of  $\tilde{B}$  are between the largest and smallest eigenvalue of  $\tilde{A} - \tau I$ . Therefore,  $\tilde{B}$  may be singular, which leads to arbitrarily large  $\|\tilde{B}^{-1}\|$ . Hence, we must assume  $\|\tilde{B}^{-1}\|$  is uniformly bounded. In fact, this is the inherent defect of the harmonic projection methods, which can be easily obtained from Jia's analysis [12].

Similarly to the analysis in [12], if  $\tau$  is very close to a desired singular value  $\sigma$  of  $A$ , then the method may miss it. We replace  $\theta_i$  by the Rayleigh-quotient  $\rho_i = \tilde{u}_i^T A \tilde{v}_i = \tilde{x}_i^T B_m \tilde{y}_i$  as the approximate singular value, as was done in [9, 14]. In general,  $\rho_i$  is more accurate than  $\theta_i$ .

**Theorem 2** Let  $(\theta, z)$  be an eigenpair of  $\tilde{B}^{-1}\tilde{C}$ , where  $z = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ , and assume  $(z, Z_\perp)$  to be orthogonal such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} z^T \\ Z_\perp^T \end{pmatrix} \tilde{B}^{-1}\tilde{C}(z, Z_\perp) = \begin{pmatrix} \theta & g^T \\ 0 & G \end{pmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

If

$$\text{sep}(\theta, G) = \|(G - \theta I)^{-1}\|^{-1} > 0, \quad (14)$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \angle \left( \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{u} \\ \tilde{v} \end{pmatrix} \right) &\leq \left( 1 + \frac{2\|\tilde{B}^{-1}\| \|A\|}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2} \text{sep}(\sigma, G)} \right) \epsilon \\ &\leq \left( 1 + \frac{2\|\tilde{B}^{-1}\| \|A\|}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2} (\text{sep}(\theta, G) - |\sigma - \theta|)} \right) \epsilon. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Theorem 2 shows that if  $\|\tilde{B}^{-1}\|$  is uniformly bounded and  $\text{sep}(\theta, G)$  is bounded below by a positive constant, that is, all harmonic Ritz values are well separated, then the harmonic Ritz vectors  $\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}$  converge to the desired left and right singular vector.

### 3 Implicit restarting technique, shifts selection and an adaptive shifting strategy

#### 3.1 Implicit restarting technique

Due to the storage requirement and the computational cost, the number of Lanczos bidiagonalization steps  $m$  can not be large. However, for a relatively small  $m$ , the approximate singular triplets do not converge. Therefore, the method must be restarted generally.

The implicit restarting technique proposed by Sorensen [21] is a powerful restarting tool for the Lanczos and Arnoldi process, and has been adopted to the Lanczos bidiagonalization process [4, 13, 14, 15, 17]. After running the implicit QR iteration  $p$  steps on  $B_m$  and using the shifts  $\mu_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, p$ , we have

$$\begin{cases} (B_m^T B_m - \mu_1^2 I) \cdots (B_m^T B_m - \mu_p^2 I) = \tilde{P} R, \\ \tilde{P}^T B_m \tilde{Q} \text{ upper bidiagonal,} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

where  $\tilde{P}, \tilde{Q}$  are the products of the left and right Givens rotation matrices applied to  $B_m$ .

Performing the above process gives the following relation:

$$A Q_{m-p}^+ = P_{m-p}^+ B_{m-p}^+, \quad (17)$$

$$A^T P_{m-p}^+ = Q_{m-p}^+ B_{m-p}^{+T} + (\beta_{m-p} \tilde{p}_{m,m-p} q_{m+1} + \beta_{m-p}^+ q_{m-p+1}^+) e_{m-p}^T, \quad (18)$$

where  $Q_{m-p}^+$  and  $q_{m-p+1}^+$  are the first  $m-p$  columns and the  $(m-p+1)$ -th column of  $Q_m \tilde{Q}$ ,  $P_{m-p}^+$  is the first  $m-p$  columns of  $P_m \tilde{P}$ ,  $B_{m-p}^+$  is the leading  $(m-p) \times (m-p)$  block of  $\tilde{P} B_m \tilde{Q}$ ,  $\tilde{p}_{m,m-p}$  is the  $(m, m-p)$  element of  $\tilde{P}$ . Since  $\beta_{m-p} \tilde{p}_{m,m-p} q_{m+1} + \beta_{m-p}^+ q_{m-p+1}^+$  is orthogonal to  $Q_{m-p}^+$ , we obtain a  $(m-p)$ -step Lanczos bidiagonalization process starting with  $q_1^+$ , where

$$\gamma q_1^+ = \prod_{j=1}^p (A^T A - \mu_j^2 I) q_1 \quad (19)$$

with  $\gamma$  a factor making  $\|q_1^+\| = 1$ . It is then extended to the  $m$ -step Lanczos bidiagonalization process in a standard way.

### 3.2 shifts selection and adaptive shifting strategy

Once the shifts  $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_p$  are given, we can run the implicitly restarted algorithm described above iteratively. The success of the implicit restarting technique heavily depends on the selection of the shifts. As is shown in [13], from (19), it can be easily seen that the more accurate the shifts approximate to some unwanted singular values, the more information on the unwanted singular vectors are dampened out after restarting. Therefore, the resulting subspace contains more information on the desired singular vectors, and the algorithms may converge faster. For eigenproblems and SVD problems, Morgan [19] and Kokiopoulou et al. [15] suggested using the unwanted harmonic Ritz values as shifts. A natural choice of the shifts within our algorithm is the unwanted approximate singular values  $\theta_{k+j}, j = 1, 2, \dots, l$ , since they are the best approximations available to some of the unwanted singular values within our framework.

From (19), we see the component along the desired  $k$ -th singular vector  $u_k$  is greatly damped if a shift  $\mu_i$  is very close to  $\sigma_k$ , so  $\mu_i$  is a bad shift and  $\rho_k$  may converge to  $\sigma_k$  very slowly or not at all. To correct this problem, Larsen [17] proposed an adaptive strategy to compute largest singular triplets. He replaces a bad shift by zero shift. Jia and Niu [13, 14] gave a modified form for computing smallest singular triplets. Define the relative gaps of  $\rho_k$  and all the shifts  $\mu_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, l$  by

$$\text{relgap}_{ki} = \left| \frac{(\rho_k - \varepsilon_k) - \mu_i}{\rho_k} \right|, \quad (20)$$

where  $\varepsilon_k$  is the residual norm (10). If  $\text{relgap}_{ki} \leq 10^{-3}$ ,  $\mu_i$  is a bad shift and should be replaced by a suitable quantity. They replace the bad shifts by the largest or the smallest approximate singular value for computing the smallest or the largest singular triplets. In this paper, a good strategy is replacing the bad shifts by the approximate singular value farthest from  $\tau$ , as this strategy amplifies the components of  $q_1^+$  in  $v_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$  and damps those in  $v_i, i = k+1, k+2, \dots, N$ .

## 4 Numerical Experiments

Numerical experiments are carried out using Matlab 7.1 R14 on an Intel Core 2 E6320 with CPU 1.86GHZ and 2GB of memory under the Window XP operating system. Machine epsilon is  $\epsilon_{\text{mach}} \approx 2.22 \times 10^{-16}$ . The stopping criteria is

$$\text{stopcrit} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} \sqrt{\|A\tilde{v}_i - \rho_i \tilde{u}_i\|^2 + \|A^T \tilde{u}_i - \rho_i \tilde{v}_i\|^2}. \quad (21)$$

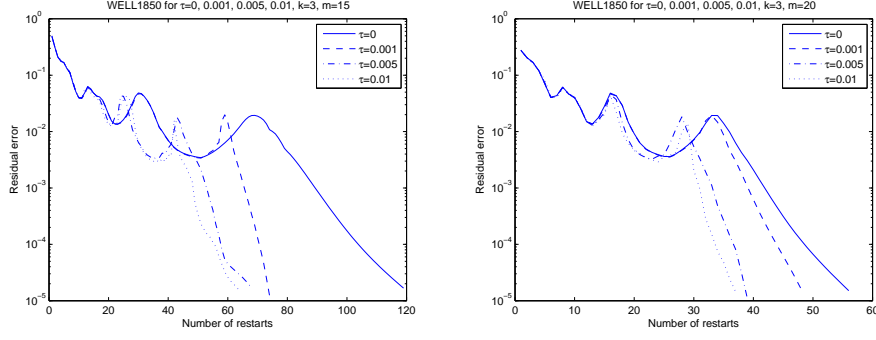
If

$$\frac{\text{stopcrit}}{\|A\|_1} < \text{tol}, \quad (22)$$

then stop. From (10), we need not form  $\tilde{u}_i, \tilde{v}_i$  explicitly before convergence.

For large eigenproblems, in order to speed up convergence, most of the implicitly restarted Krylov type subspace algorithms, such as ARPACK(eigs), compute  $k+3$  approximate eigenpairs when  $k$  eigenpairs are desired. This strategy has been adopted to SVD problems, see [2, 14]. In this paper, we also compute  $k+3$  approximate singular triplets and use  $l-3$  shifts in implicit restarting process.

All test matrices are from [1]. We take  $\text{tol} = 10^{-6}$ . In all the tables, 'iter' denotes the number of restart, 'time' denotes the CPU timings in second, 'mv' denotes the



**Fig. 1** Absolute residual norms for WELL1850 for  $k = 3$ ,  $m = 20$ ,  $\tau = 0, 0.01, 0.005, 0.001$

number of matrix-vector products. Since the matrix-vector products performed on  $A$  are equal to those on  $A^T$ , we only count the matrix-vector products on  $A$ .

#### 4.1 Computation of smallest singular triplets

Obviously, we can compute some smallest singular triplets by taking  $\tau = 0$ . We compute three singular triplets nearest  $\tau = 0, 0.01, 0.005, 0.001$  of WELL1850, respectively. These three singular values are all the three smallest singular values. The computed three singular values are

$$\sigma_1 \approx 1.611969e - 002, \sigma_2 \approx 1.911309e - 002, \sigma_3 \approx 2.315889e - 002.$$

Table 1 reports the computational results. Fig. 1 plots the absolute residual norms of the computed singular triplets for  $m = 15$  and  $m = 20$ , respectively. From Table 1 and Fig. 1, we see that for all  $\tau$ , our algorithm can compute three singular triplets accurately. However, for different  $\tau$ , the algorithm has a great difference on restart numbers, matrix-vector products and CPU times. This phenomenon shows a good choice of target point  $\tau$  can speed up the convergence considerably.

**Table 1** WELL1850 for  $k = 3$ ,  $m = 10, 15, 20, 25$ ,  $\tau = 0, 0.001, 0.005, 0.01$

$m$	$iter$	$time$	$mv$	$stopcrit$	$iter$	$time$	$mv$	$stopcrit$
$\tau = 0$					$\tau = 0.001$			
10	543	5.15	2178	1.67e-005	178	1.89	718	1.66e-005
15	119	3.20	1077	1.67e-005	74	1.99	672	1.25e-005
20	56	3.48	790	1.50e-005	48	2.81	678	1.62e-005
25	35	3.20	671	1.35e-005	35	3.64	671	1.14e-005
$\tau = 0.005$					$\tau = 0.01$			
10	160	1.66	646	1.66e-005	179	1.76	722	1.60e-005
15	68	1.86	618	1.62e-005	64	1.73	582	1.52e-005
20	39	2.31	552	1.08e-005	37	2.23	524	1.45e-005
25	31	3.10	595	1.27e-005	29	2.89	557	1.06e-005



#### 4.2 Computation of three interior singular triplets nearest different $\tau$

The test matrix is DW2048, a  $2048 \times 2048$  matrix. We compute three singular triplets nearest different  $\tau$ . The computational results are shown in Tables 2-3. From Table 2, we see that the relative errors of the computed singular values are no more than  $O(10^{-9})$ . The Tables demonstrate that our algorithm can compute the desired singular triplets accurately.

**Table 2** Three computed singular values of DW2048 nearest  $\tau = 0.2, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8$  for  $m = 50$

$\tau = 0.2$		$\tau = 0.5$	
$\rho_j$	$ \rho_j - \sigma_j /\sigma_j$	$\rho_j$	$ \rho_j - \sigma_j /\sigma_j$
2.0031301e-001	1.55e-014	4.9933773e-001	1.62e-14
1.9939880e-001	5.90e-014	5.0082218e-001	1.04e-12
1.9813769e-001	1.08e-009	4.9764898e-001	8.76e-11
$\tau = 0.6$		$\tau = 0.8$	
$\rho_j$	$ \rho_j - \sigma_j /\sigma_j$	$\rho_j$	$ \rho_j - \sigma_j /\sigma_j$
6.0106012e-001	4.29e-12	8.0014466e-001	2.41e-12
6.0193472e-001	4.22e-11	7.9954438e-001	5.46e-12
5.9689466e-001	2.40e-13	7.9932106e-001	1.08e-10

**Table 3** DW2048 for  $k = 3$ ,  $m = 30, 40, 50$ ,  $\tau = 0.2, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8$

$\tau = 0.2$					$\tau = 0.5$			
$m$	<i>iter</i>	<i>time</i>	<i>mv</i>	<i>stopcrit</i>	<i>iter</i>	<i>time</i>	<i>mv</i>	<i>stopcrit</i>
30	501	109	11655	9.97e-007	255	51.2	6123	9.93e-007
40	298	113	9993	9.81e-007	97	38.2	3271	9.90e-007
50	221	136	9652	9.85e-007	83	50.9	3656	9.10e-007
$\tau = 0.6$					$\tau = 0.8$			
$m$	<i>iter</i>	<i>time</i>	<i>mv</i>	<i>stopcrit</i>	<i>iter</i>	<i>time</i>	<i>mv</i>	<i>stopcrit</i>
30	125	24.6	3006	9.11e-007	405	78.2	9525	9.87e-007
40	69	27.0	2343	9.47e-007	180	70.4	6079	9.64e-007
50	46	28.1	2012	8.61e-007	136	81.8	5989	9.50e-007

#### 4.3 Computation of interior singular triplets for different $k$

We compute  $k = 1, 3, 5, 10$  smallest singular triplets nearest  $\tau = 4.5$  of LSHP2233, a  $2233 \times 2233$  matrix. Table 5 reports the results. We see that our algorithm can compute the desired singular triplets with high precision.

### 5 Conclusion

In this paper, combining the harmonic projection principle with the implicit restarting technique, we propose an implicitly restarted harmonic Lanczos bidiagonalization algorithm for computing some interior singular triplets. Based on Morgan's harmonic shift strategy for computing interior eigenpairs, we give a selection of the shifts within our

**Table 4** Ten computed singular values of LSHP2233 nearest  $\tau = 4.5$  for  $m = 50$ 

$\rho_1$	$ \rho_1 - \sigma_1 /\sigma_1$	$\rho_2$	$ \rho_2 - \sigma_2 /\sigma_2$
4.4988631	1.58e-15	4.5091282	1.36e-14
$\rho_3$	$ \rho_3 - \sigma_3 /\sigma_3$	$\rho_4$	$ \rho_4 - \sigma_4 /\sigma_4$
4.5113859	1.22e-14	4.4815289	6.54e-15
$\rho_5$	$ \rho_5 - \sigma_5 /\sigma_5$	$\rho_6$	$ \rho_6 - \sigma_6 /\sigma_6$
4.5188882	5.11e-15	4.5210494	1.18e-14
$\rho_7$	$ \rho_7 - \sigma_7 /\sigma_7$	$\rho_8$	$ \rho_8 - \sigma_8 /\sigma_8$
4.4783693	1.07e-14	4.4716358	8.74e-15
$\rho_9$	$ \rho_9 - \sigma_9 /\sigma_9$	$\rho_{10}$	$ \rho_{10} - \sigma_{10} /\sigma_{10}$
4.5331457	5.68e-15	4.4638926	2.03e-10

**Table 5** LSHP2233 for  $k = 1, 3, 5, 10$ ,  $m = 30, 40, 50$ ,  $\tau = 4.5$ 

$m$	$k = 1$				$k = 3$			
	<i>iter</i>	<i>time</i>	<i>mv</i>	<i>stopcrit</i>	<i>iter</i>	<i>time</i>	<i>mv</i>	<i>stopcrit</i>
30	467	108	11920	6.88e-006	560	127	13171	6.95e-006
40	190	83.6	6844	6.86e-006	230	98.1	7826	6.79e-006
50	159	114	7188	6.63e-006	216	140	9404	6.66e-006
$m$	$k = 5$				$k = 10$			
	<i>iter</i>	<i>time</i>	<i>mv</i>	<i>stopcrit</i>	<i>iter</i>	<i>time</i>	<i>mv</i>	<i>stopcrit</i>
30	322	64.8	6972	6.99e-006	651	103	10761	6.91e-006
40	207	78.5	6632	6.78e-006	168	61.0	4548	4.70e-006
50	132	83.8	5487	6.40e-006	165	92.4	6003	6.99e-006

algorithm. Numerical experiments show that our algorithm is suitable for interior SVD problems. The interior singular values can be computed with higher relative precision.

The Matlab code can be obtained from the authors upon request.

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